

# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents a copy; elsewhere, 3 cents—delivered by carrier, 12 cents a week. Mail subscription rates in Indiana, \$3 a year; outside of Indiana, \$5 a year.  
BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President EARL D. BAKER, Business Manager  
PHONE—Hilley 5551 MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1932  
Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

## Trade Worth Billions

While America looks for a way out of depression, and Secretary of State Stimson departs for the Geneva disarmament conference, one simple road to trade revival and peace remains neglected. More than any other single act, a restoration of friendly trade relations with Russia would improve business and quiet threats of world war.

It is doubtful if there is anything else the United States can do at the moment which materially will check the war forces in the far east or prevent the eventual spread of those forces to Europe. Unfriendly Russo-American relations are a virtual invitation to Japan to continue her aggression into Siberia.

The dollar and cents argument for better relations with Russia is unanswerable.

One reason for our depression is the loss of foreign trade. As President Hoover and others demonstrated, exports absorbed the 10 per cent of our production which was the margin between prosperity and depression, between profit and no profit. That surplus, no longer sold abroad, now smothers us. Since 1929 our foreign trade has been cut almost in half.

That diagnosis of part of our economic sickness is clearer and easier to find a remedy. Those who advise us to turn back and concentrate on the domestic market admit that this has not availed during the last two years.

They admit, further, that there is slight possibility of the domestic market in the near future requiring the full output of our factories and labor power.

And those who hope for a revival of general foreign trade admit that it is not in sight. As foreign nations raise higher tariffs and trade barriers in retaliation against the American tariff wall, and as our foreign debtors default upon their bonds, the prospects for a general increase in American export grows less favorable.

Russia is an exception—the only important exception.

Russia needs and wants the goods our closed factories and unemployed labor could produce.

Russia pays her bills. Russia is the only European nation in the post-war period with a 100 per cent record of meeting her trade obligations. Russia, in ten years of dealing with hundreds of American corporations and buying hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of American products, never has defaulted one cent.

Russia is the only important American market in which the trade balance is overwhelmingly in our favor—she has been spending five dollars in this country for every dollar we spend in Russia.

Russian trade is not only safe, sure and profitable, it also is almost completely noncompetitive with American products. Except for a small coal trade and other minor items, the things we buy from Russia in the favorable 5-to-1 exchange are materials not produced in America.

With that rich Russian market waiting for us, an intelligent American might be expected to take advantage of it—or at least a depression-ridden America might be expected to grasp those offered orders for business.

Instead, we are killing our Russian business. Two years ago Russia was our seventh best customer. During January and February, 1930, Russia placed \$24,000,000 worth of business here, compared with a little more than one million in the same period this year. That business has gone to Germany and England—while our factories are idle.

American business men who want orders and American workers who want jobs should ask their government to send a delegation to Russia to make a billion-dollar trade agreement.

## Watch Your List

The unusually large list of candidates for nominations for public office this year places a heavy responsibility upon the voter who wishes to escape inefficiency, grafting, or special privilege.

Two lists are very important. One is that of delegates to the state conventions. They will nominate the candidates for senator, Governor and state officials. The other is the list of candidates for the legislature. They will make the laws of the state.

Every special interest has its hidden friends on the lists for the legislature. The loan sharks have been very busy. Those who would keep the burden of taxes on real estate have their friends. The utilities, as usual, have trotted out those upon whom they can rely.

But there are also those who are anxious to save the people from looting by all these interests. They are candidates on both sides of the political fence. The job is to get these men and women nominated on both tickets.

Some of the enemies of the people are easily distinguishable. They have made their records in public office. Some of them are seeking re-election on the basis of their servitude to the special interests.

The friends of the people who have been in office are also known. The people have such friends in both parties, men who in the legislature have taken bold stands against the plunder band. There are men who refused to sell themselves or be flattered into betrayal of the public interest.

The next legislature will be more important than any former body. It will have to deal with more desperate situations. It will need men of vision, integrity, purpose. It will either save or wreck.

Study the lists carefully. This is no year to give a vote to "good fellows" who have no other purpose than the perquisites, legitimate or illegitimate.

This is one year to vote for yourself.

## The New Collegian

Apparently the comic magazine conception of the American college student as a crooning, petting, flack-toting, roosting, saxophone-toting, jazz-mad sort of fellow is all wrong, or else something new is happening on the campuses of the land.

Last week eighty students from a half dozen colleges braved the mine-strike terror of Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, on a tour of investigation. Another group from Commonwealth college, Arkansas, has started to the scene of battle, selling copies of the Bill of Rights to pay expenses.

A band of Vassar, Wellesley and Smith girls have appealed to Congress, after a visit to Scottsboro, Ala., where seven Negro boys face execution after an unfair trial. A national student league, composed of representative student organizations interested in social justice, just has met in New York to map a program. Student publications are militant.

"There is an awakening to the social injustices and conditions among working people on campuses," of the

country," Rob F. Hall, Columbia university student leader of the Kentucky crusaders, told senators in Washington. "The reasons are to be found, first, in the fact that since the war more workingmen's sons and daughters are going to college, and, second, in the depression that brings suffering into sharper relief."

This student movement is encouraging. The awakening of American students to the wrongs about them has been slower than in any other country in the world. While our campuses drowsed or caroused, those of other lands have seethed in political ferment.

In France it was the students who led the Dreyfus protest. In Spain they led the republican revolt against the last of the Bourbons. In China they formed the nucleus of the revolution.

In Cuba, Venezuela and other Latin countries they have gone to jail by the score in rebellions against dictatorships. Elsewhere they have helped to make as well as to study history.

Now there are signs that out of the depression there may emerge in America a student body dedicated to social, industrial and political reform.

## Get the Rabbit, This Time

"Announcement by Public Service Commissioner Cuthbertson that he intends to arrange for a reduction of telephone rates 'similar to those obtained from the water and electric companies' sends a shudder of fear down the spine of the telephone users. They know.

The only service rendered is the calling of attention to the fact that telephone rates should be lowered.

But reducing them in a manner "similar to reductions of water and electric rates" means a raise for many people.

Once a man went rabbit hunting. He came back with the stub tail of a bunny. He shouted in glee. Of course, his family had no food. But the hunter was happy.

That is the way Cuthbertson hunted for rate reductions.

When going gunning for telephone rate reductions, may it be suggested that this is the time to get the rabbit, not its tail.

## Elmer Smith

The death of Elmer Smith, 45-year-old lawyer of Centralia, Wash., was heralded in no headlines. Yet it was what the American Civil Liberties Union calls "a lamentable loss to the cause of civil liberty and working class rights."

Smith's death was, in a way, a martyrdom. For years he toured his home state, undermining his health by living in cheap rooms and eating poor food, carrying on a lone crusade to free seven laboring men who were serving sentences of from twenty-five to forty years for defending their hall against an attack on Armistice day, 1919.

For criticizing the trials of these men, Smith was read out of his profession. It is significant that the man who wrote the disbarment opinion was named Kenneth Mackintosh, nominee for the federal circuit court of appeals.

Smith had assailed Mackintosh for writing a letter congratulating the people of Centralia for their "calm control and loyalty to American ideals." (They just had lynched a man.)

It is unfortunate that Lawyer Smith could not live to tell his story to the senate committee examining the fitness of Mackintosh for the post to which the President has nominated him.

Women in Turkey have dropped the veil, but we won't believe they're really up to the American standard until we read of a harem shooting its husband.

Congress has proposed that the army and navy be consolidated. They must want to beat Notre Dame every year.

Contract bridge has become a national menace. There's always somebody to double and redouble every tax item.

If Rosa Ponselle really wants a husband, she should have inclosed a financial statement with her announcement to reporters.

Some things just aren't done in restaurants, a book on etiquette says. We don't know what the others are, but steak is one.

## Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

TODAY "An Unhappy Mother" speaks to you through this column.

"This morning," her letter begins, "I found a jar of home brew 'set' on my premises. The father, who has been out of work for many months, is away searching for a job. So it was my best loved oldest boy who is guilty of this act."

"And why? He always has been a good, serious, quiet boy, extremely industrious. The pride of his life are the nice things his former employers have had to say of him."

"His sole dissipation is meeting his sweetheart once a week, and on her he must turn his back most of the time because his pockets are so pitifully empty. 'Of course I know why he did it, even though I did destroy it. He is willing to run this risk for the few nickels and dimes it provides. He sees others doing it on every side. Why should he not do likewise?'

"So he reasons because his heart is bitter. And my government that gives protection to the speaker is making a criminal out of my beloved son. What griefs would I not endure to take this menace away from him, to divert from him this temptation."

"Rather than see his hopes frustrated and himself destroyed before he is a mature man, would it not be a kindly deed if I slipped up to his room and turned on the gas while he sleeps? Would my God condemn me for that?'

THESE words are sacred, because they are wrung from the heart of a woman who sees her first-born son weighing the possibilities of crime against the possibilities of starvation. I inscribe them here as sacred, and let no man or woman take them lightly.

What, indeed, are we doing to the boys and girls of this generation by our smug hypocrisy, by our utter indifference to conditions that are a disgrace to any people?

Our public men, doing homage to the dry law, and with Biblical quotations on their lips, put thugs like Al Capone in prison.

For what reason? Not because he is a desperado and a danger, but because he refused to split with Uncle Sam on the earnings from his magnificent racket.

I suppose if Mr. Capone had paid his income tax on his liquor business he would be a free man. Do we need any other fact that this to damn prohibition forever?

## M. E. Tracy

Says:

Five Dollars Laid Away at Compound Interest for 500 Years Should Grow Into More Than Two Million. Who Supposes It Would?

NEW YORK, April 4.—J. D. Stoller and R. E. Collins of Baton Rouge, La., get into an argument as to whether the new state capital will last 500 years. Unable to agree, they lay a bet of two dollars and a half. Stoller taking the affirmative and Collins the negative end. Then they call in a lawyer to draw up a contract.

The contract sets forth that the five dollars shall be deposited in a local bank at compound interest for the next five centuries and that heirs of the winner shall receive the accumulated amount in 2432.

Experts have figured that the accumulated amount should be two billion, eighty-four million six hundred ninety-five thousand dollars and twenty-two cents.

## Menace in Security

THIS incident is worth more than a passing thought. It reveals the basic fallacy of our economic system. It is safe for capital to draw interest only as long as those possessing it spend the interest. Otherwise, capital soon wrecks its own opportunity.

If you told the average man that \$5 could not be kept at compound interest for five centuries without becoming a menace, he would laugh in your face. He has been sold the idea that investments, especially small ones, can and should be made safe for ever. He thinks of depression, failure and bankruptcy as avoidable evils, yet they alone have made it possible for us to live with the theory of unspent interest on unlimited wealth.

## Depression's Lesson

OUR forefathers had little to fear from the accumulation of wealth through interest because, as they said, it was only "three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves."

With the modern bank, trust company and expert management, we can not depend on the factor of individual weakness for relief, but the flaw is there and every so often there will be a break.

This depression is just a warning of how a financial structure based on the accumulation of wealth through interest will liberate itself.

## Wealth Must Move

TO survive, capitalism must provide for a constant dissipation of wealth. Periodic destruction is the only alternative. Great interest-bearing fortunes can not be allowed to go on forever without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Wealth is dynamic. Its value depends on movement. Movement is impossible without continuous redistribution. The idea that it can be permitted to coagulate in pools for any great length of time, without becoming a menace, is contrary to plain arithmetic.

Theoretically, \$5 laid away at compound interest for 500 years would grow into more than two billion. Who supposes it would?

## Failures Clear Stage

WE fail to realize how heavily we lean on failure, bankruptcy and depression to clear the stage every so often, or what a jam we would be in if they did not.

We never have admitted honestly the reason for the ruin of so many business enterprises, or the frequent slumps in trade.

We have a system by which a million dollars could be made to ensnare the world within ten generations if it worked, but it does not, and never will work for more than a few years.

## Estates Dangerous

THERE is little danger in the amount of wealth a man can accumulate during his life, but there is great danger in passing it on and allowing it to grow automatically.

There is little danger in interest, provided it is spent by those who receive it, but there is great danger in allowing it to pile up by itself.

We must make an ever sharper distinction between earned and unearned income, between created and inherited wealth, if we would be safe.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY of GERMANS RENEW DRIVE April 4

ON April 4, 1918, the German forces on the Picardy battle front renewed their offensive in great force, attacking the French near Morisel and Grivesnes and the British near Hamel.

German official bulletins again claimed important victories, but allied bulletins admitted only minor reverses and said there was little fear that the new offensive would be a repetition of the defeat of the British Fifth army in March.

Great German activity on other sections of the front indicated that another major drive was to be launched soon.

Armenian troops, hastily organized after the Russian withdrawal from Turkey, stormed Erzerum, inflicting heavy losses on Turk forces there.

American troops in the Champagne sector repulsed a heavy German raid.

## Questions and Answers

How old is Kate Smith, the blues singer?

Twenty-three.

What is the middle name of Charles Chaplin, the movie actor?

Spencer.

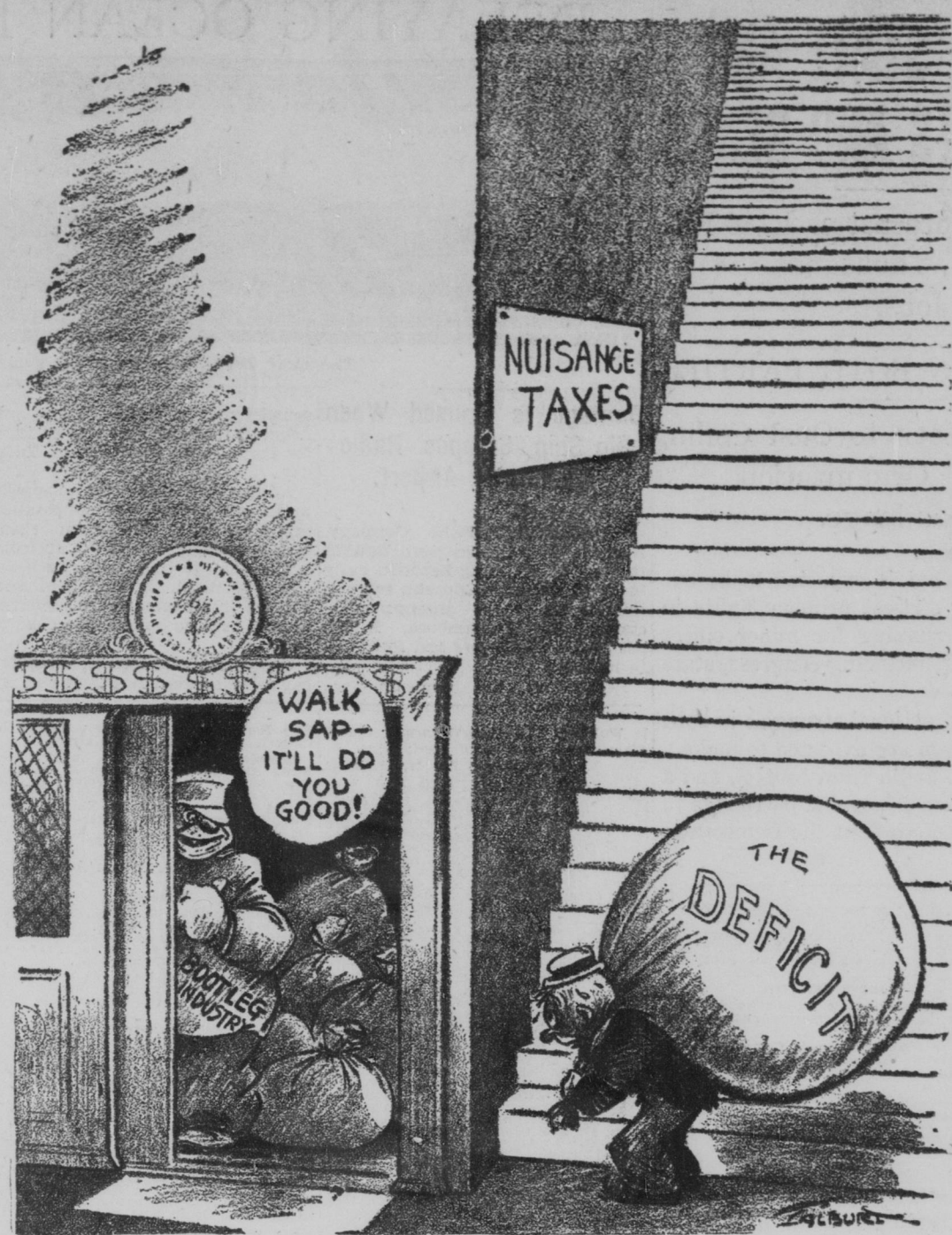
When did Adelina Patti die?

Sept. 27, 1919.

What is the English counterpart of the United States medal of honor?

The Victoria cross.

## His Private Car



## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## Dental Decay Study Gives Results

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBURN

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

SO much work has been done in recent years on the causes of dental decay that physicians and dentists are beginning to have a real insight into the subject.

Dental decay is no respecter of persons; it affects the rich and the poor, the young and the old. It may be found in those who are otherwise healthy and those who are sufferers from chronic disease.

Between 80 and 95 per cent of children between 10 and 20 years of age have dental caries.

In a survey of the subject, Dr. Martha Koehn has reviewed the most prominent opinions of leading investigators. There is, of course, first of all the idea that good or bad teeth are inherited.

However, marriages are not made from health points of view and though heredity may play some part, it is not possible to determine that part exactly.

For a while the slogan—"A clean tooth never decays"—was believed to express the truth, but serious

students of dental disease long have since discarded this conception.

People who keep their mouth, scrupulously clean may have cavities, while others with visibly dirty mouths have none.

A survey of the subject made by a group of Wisconsin investigators indicated that mouth washes are not dependable protection against dental decay.

For a while it was thought that the chewing of hard food was a valuable measure, but today it is believed that such chewing is helpful only to the gum tissue and has little, if anything, to do with permanence of the teeth.

There are many theories that concern the general chemistry of the body so far as acid or alkaline diets may be involved.

Some of these theories place most of the emphasis on the calcium and phosphorus in the diet in association with the vitamins.

It is difficult to correlate the body chemistry as the basis of dental decay with the fact that certain teeth, for instance the molars, de-

cay more rapidly and more frequently than the incisors.

If the matter is one of blood supply and nutrition primarily, why are not all of the teeth equally susceptible?

There are parts of the world where rickets, due to a deficiency of vitamin D, does not occur, and yet many people in these areas suffer with the condition called caries or general dental decay.

There also is, of course, the infectious theory which would place responsibility on certain germs in the mouth.

Unfortunately, no one has been able to isolate a germ that will produce dental decay in animals, and this theory is considered as yet unproved.

Finally, much blame has been attached to the eating of sweets, yet vast numbers of people eat large amounts of sweets without developing dental decay.

The chief practical point in all discussions is the fact that good dental care given early to spots of decay prevents their spread and prevents the growth of the individual cavity.

Ideals and opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper.—The Editor.

## IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

Assigning a subordinate political position to John N. Garner, I regret to say that I overlooked two virtues in the Speaker of the House.

He has color, and he is a good showman.

By means of a dramatic and effective speech, he has convinced most of the newspaper correspondents and millions of readers that he saved the credit of the United States at the eleventh hour by a line of congressmen who had gone on a stampede toward ruin.

But an examination of the facts as stated by Mr. Garner himself does not support this prevalent theory. He said in his address that he always had been opposed to a sales tax and, I am now opposed to a sales tax, but gentlemen, if I find it impossible to balance this budget and restore the confidence of the world and our own people in our government I would levy any tax—sales or any other kind—to do that."

And later he declared under present circumstances "the worst taxes you could levy would be better than no taxes at all."

## Speaker Was Stampeded

AND so I contend that it was not La Guardia who was stampeded, but John Nance Garner. The Speaker and those who adhered to him in the fight against the insurgents went plump into a proposal for the worst kind of taxes, because they were panicky. They accepted a contention which probably is not

true and certainly has not been proved.

In all sincerity, perhaps, but with incautious haste, they swallowed the statement of certain economists that the sales tax constituted the sole road to salvation. The worst possible taxes may be better than none at all, but surely they should not be imposed until experiment has been made with levies more just and equitable.

I would deny to no politician the rewards which he may reap through an understanding of dramatic values. When Speaker Garner scored the house who were willing to balance the budget, to stand up and be counted. It gave the impression that he was a lone patriot, inviting sinners to repentance.

## In the Cool of the Evening

BUT in cool fact La Guardia and the rest never said that they were against budget balancing. They merely fought against a singularly vicious way of doing it. A way, indeed, which Mr. Garner himself admitted was repugnant to him.

In other words, a sturdy opposition managed to save the Speaker and the nation from plunging into error. A gentleman who became articulate at the eleventh hour now is headlined above those who bore the heat and burden of the day.

It is just a little as if a man who had been on a two-weeks spree should invite his sober friends to

stand up and give testimony of their love for temperance.

And though the point has been mentioned many times before, there is no earthly reason why the house should be forced into "the worst taxes you could levy" as long as the road to a wholly desirable excise on beer lies open before them.

As it happens, there is still another form of taxation which would yield a large revenue and be so extremely popular that people would flock to pay it under no compulsion whatsoever. Moreover, it is a form of levy frequently employed by our Puritan forefathers. Some of the dormitories of Harvard university were built through funds secured in this way. I refer, of course, to public lotteries.

But naturally the Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals, would not approve, and so that's out. In addition to raising money, a series of federal lotteries would add to the excitement and the joy of life. But that, I suppose, is just another and a fatal argument against any such proposal.

## A Necessity Is Taxed

WHILE the whirl of taxes and the taking of taxes are still in the air, I suggest that one item in the revised program should be opposed by those who wish to exempt necessities. I think that a 10 per cent tax on cosmetics imposes a burden upon the working women of America.

I say this in all seriousness. In agricultural communities powder and lipstick may be associated with orchardaceous folk in limousines. All city dwellers know better. It is a tax which will fall directly on the girl in the office and in the factory. Perhaps congress thinks that women should not use powder and paint, but I think right at the beginning we ought to make up our minds whether a tax program is to be framed for revenue or for punishment.

(Copyright, 1932, by The Times)

From whence does most of the sugar consumed in the United States come?

The sources vary considerably from year to year, but roughly the sources of supply are, domestic production, 20 per cent; imports from insular territories and possessions, 38 per cent, and imports from foreign sources, chiefly Cuba, 42 per cent. Approximately 83 per cent of the beet sugar consumed in this country is produced in continental United States.

Does a person have to be an officer of the army or navy to be buried in Arlington National cemetery?

Any soldier or honorably discharged soldier may be buried in Arlington National cemetery without regard to rank or grade.

## SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Serpent as Tempter Revealed in Creation Legend of Keresan Indians.

THE serpent in the Garden of Eden had nothing on one in New Mexico, according to a legend unearthed by scientists of the Smithsonian institution.

The newly discovered serpent legend was found in a remote Indian village in New Mexico, from the Keresan Indians of Acoma, one of the Rio Grande pueblos.

The Indian serpent story differs from the old Babylonian story in all details except the role played by the serpent in tempting man.

According to the legend of the Keresan Indians, the human race started with the creation of two women who were left in a dark place under the earth, called Cipapu.

They were visited by a spirit called Tsititinko, who said that he was sent by their father, Utitsiti, who lived in the fourth sky above and had made them in his own image.

Tsititinko brought them a basket containing seeds and tiny images of different animals.

He instructed them to plant the seeds of four kinds of pine trees and wait until one of them had grown tall enough to break through the roof of the cave.

Then they were to climb the tree and so emerge upon the surface of the earth.

## The Beaver Helps

IN time, one of the trees broke through the roof of the cave, but made a hole too small for the women to climb through.

The beaver climbed the tree and enlarged the hole. Then the two sisters climbed the tree and so emerged the world. One took the name Iatik, meaning "bringing-to-life." The other took the name of Naotsiti, meaning "more-of-everything-in-the-baskets."

Then the two sisters began to quarrel as to which was the older. They agreed that the distinction should go to the one on whom the sunrise first fell. Iatik brought to life the image of a maple